A SOUR SUBJECT.

The Senate Devoted a Good Part of Yesterday to the Consideration of Vinegar,

Then Revised the Metals Schedule and Restored the Tax on Lumber.

The House Considered Chains, Steel Ingots, Blooms, Fence and Wire Rods,

And at the Evening Session Took Up the Legislative Bill.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Davis presented the credentials of Mr. Kenna, elected to succeed him as senator from West Virginia, which were read and filed.

Mr. Vest presented a memorial signed by the most eminent citizens of St. Louis, asking that Gen. Sherman, when he retires, be placed on the retired list with the rank of

general.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of the state board of health of Wisconsin, asking action by congress to remove the limitations and restrictions heretofore placed upon the work of the national board, and that the latter be given sufficient means to carry on the work.

Mr. Sawyer presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin for the passage of an inter-state

commerce bill.

Mr. Windom, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill providing for the execution of the provisions of article 2 of the supplemental treaty of 1880 between the United States and China for the suppression

of the opium traffic.

Mr. McDill, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported the house bill for the regulation of licenses in the District of

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to regulate the amount of ices for the prosecution of pension claims in certain cases. At the close of the morning business, on motion of Mr. Morrill,

THE TABIFF BILL was taken up, the pending question being on agreeing to the amendment in relation to vinegar factories, adopted Saturday in committee or the whole, on motion of Mr. Miller,

mittee or the whole, on motion of Mr. Miller, of New York. This amendment gave rise to a long and rather spirited debate between Senators Miller, Rollins, Logan, Hill, Bayard, Beck and Pendleton, and was finally voted down—16 to 33.

Mr. Miller, of New York, immediately introduced the amendment as a bill to repeal an act relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879, which was referred to the committee on finance.

NORTH CAROLINA REVENUE MATTERS. NORTH CAROLINA REVENUE MATTERS.

Mr. McDill presented the majority report of the select committee appointed to investi-gate the collection of internal revenue in the sixth collection district of North Carolina; Mr. Vance presented the minority report, and both were ordered printed. The amendments made in committee of the

whole to the internal revenue portion of the bill having been considered, the senate proceeded to consider those made in committee

to the tariff sections.

Mr. Morgan, who had, on Saturday, de manded a separate vote upon each amendment made in the committee of the whole, withdrew the demand in order to facilitate the progress of the bill. In doing so he said this tariff bill was not satisfactory to him. He had intended to offer a substitute for it, larging environment of valorem duties that laying equivalent ad valorem duties, that being in his judgment the only fair way of fixing tariff taxation, and possibly he might yet have an opportunity to propose such a bill as a substitute for the one that would come from the house. But if the pending bill should be left in its present form by the senshould be left in its present form by the sen-ate he would vote for it, because it was a step in the direction of tariff revision and tariff reformation.

The president stated that Mr. Conger (who The president stated that Mr. Conger (who was temporarily absent) had informed him that if Mr. Morgan should withdraw his demand for a separate vote on each amendment he (Mr. Conger) would renew it.

Mr. Conger returned to the chamber, and did renew the demand. The provision for levying duty on goods

ment made in committee fixing the duty on scap at 20 per cent, ad valorem. The motion was lost, and the amendment was agreed to. The amendment changing the duty on green

and colored glass bottles, demijohns, jars, &c., from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 1½ cents a pound was disagreed to.

Mr. Conger asked to have the paragraph embracing iron ore and pyrites reserved until to-day, when he hoped to be able to present

some assays which would show the injustice of the action taken on this subject.

Mr. Morrill. We expect to finish this bill to-

day.
The paragraph was temporarily reserved.
Mr. Morrill (with the concurrence of the Mr. Morrill (with the concurrence of the majority of the committee on finance) pro-posed to strike out the pig iron paragraph and substitute one reading. Tron in pigs, fron kentledge, spiegeleisen, east and wrought scrap iron or scrap steel, 3-10 of 1 cent per Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the words

inserted in this paragraph in the committee of the whole and insert: "Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought or east scrap iron, 3-10 of 1 cent; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or serap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured."

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Morgan said that the cotton growers of the south were making no money-were barely making a living.

Mr. Brown said that the people of the south made too much cotton. They needed a more diversified industry—more labor devoted to raising provisions and gricultural products other than cotton. Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Brown whether the

depression in the iron trade was not also attributable to over production. Mr. Brown said the depression was owing to the lowness of the present tariff, which permitted the importation of large quantities of

mitted the importation of the foreign product.

Mr. Mitchell said pig iron production lay at the foundation of the iron industries of the country, and that if it were undermined the whole structure would fall. The present duty, \$7 per ton, was low, and he did not believe that the industry in Pennsylvania could have any reduction of duty. There was no loss tan of pig iron heve that the industry in Pennsylvania could bear any reduction of duty. There was no good reason why a single ton of pig iron should be imported from abroad, and under a property adjusted tarff none would be. The question of the duty on pig iron concerned not merely that and the other branches of the iron industry, but also the foreign of the iron industry, but also the farmers of the west, because the market for 60 per cent. of

their food products depended upon the main-tenance of our manufactures.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected by

SHYES

Morrill.

Conger, Dawes, Davis, W. Va., Frye, Harrison, Hawley,	McPherson, Mahone, Mitchell, Miller, Cal., Miller, N. Y.,	Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Windom-25
	NORS.	
Allison, Barrow, Bayard, Beek, Call, Cockrell, Cocke, Davis, Ill., Farley,	George, Gorman, Groome, Harrison, Ingalls, Jackson, Jonas, McDill, Maxoy,	Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Vance, Van Wyck, Vest, Walker, Williams—26
Control of the contro		

HIII.

the following vote:

Mr. Sherman offered the same amendment, changing the rate of duty from 3-10 of 1 cent per pound to \$6.50 per ton. Agreed to, as follows:

Harrison, Hawley, Miller, Cal. Miller, N. Y. Morrill, Pendiston, Platt, Rollins, iour, Hawyer, Bewell,

Pugh. Vance, Van Wyck, Voorhoes, Walker, Williams—23, Harris, Ingalis, Inckson, ockrell, Jonas, Maxey, Morgan, Coke, Davis, III. Farley,

The amendment changing the duty on har iron from 9-10ths of 1 cent per pound to \$18 per ton was agreed to—ayes 25, notes 16.

The exception of "wire" from the articles or manufactures of iron or steel which when galvanized or coated are to pay an extra duty

galvanized or coated are to pay an extra duty of 1 of 1 per cent, pound was, on motion of Mr. Allison, made more definite by making it read, "except fence wire."

Mr. Mitchell moved to make the duty on nickel ore 20 cents per pound instead of 15.

Lost—ayes 20, noes 31.

The action of the committee of the whole in striking out lumber from the wood schedule was disagreed to by the following vote:

	AYES.	
Barrow, Bayard, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, of Ill.,	Farley, Harrie, Ingalis, Lamar, McDill, Morgan,	Pendleton, Plumb, Vance, Van Wyck-16
Aldrich, Anthony, Bisir, Cameron, Wis., Conger, Dawes, Fryo.	Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, Jones, Nev. Laphani, McMillan,	Miller of N. Y. Morrill, Piatt, Ransom, Rollios, Sawyer, Sherman,

Gorge, Molherson, Voorhees,
Gorman, Mahone, Windom—29.
Hate, Miller, of Cal.,
Laths, shingles, pine clapboards and spruce
clapboards, struck out in committee of the
whole, were also restored at the rates in the
bill, the senate refusing to agree to the action

bill, the senate refusing to agree to the action in committee by a vote of—ayes 19, noes 32.

Mr. Morrill, by instruction of a majority of the committee on finance, proposed to reduce the additional duty on sugars not above 13, Dutch standard, testing above 75 degrees by the polariscope, from 5-100 to 4-100 of a cent per pound for every additional degree or fraction of a degree.

Mr. Jones said the change was proposed in the interest of refueries, and charged that the

the interest of refineries, and charged that the chargman and other members of the commit-tee on finance had shown "punic faith" in dealing with this question of the duty on Ma. Bayard argued that what the committee

Ma. Bayard argued that what the committee proposed was the fairest adjustment that could well be made of the duties on sugars of the different grades, with due regard to the interests of the producers, the importers, and the refiners respectively.

As Mr. Jonas had complained of being taken by surprise by the offering of the amendment, and stated that his colleague (Mr. Kellogg) and another senator who would vote with him were absent, Mr. Bayard suggested that the vote be postponed until they could be present.

Mr. Morrill said he had no objection to letting the vote go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill said he had no objection to let-ting the vote go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman offered the amendment of which he gave notice in committee of the whole, laying an additional duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on sugars, &c., on which an export duty is lovied by the country of their production.

Mr. Van Wyck believed that Mr. Jonas's charge of hed faith on the part of the com-

charge of bad faith on the part of the com-mittee of finance was well founded. The senator had said that a member of that committee had come to him to negotiate the duty on sugar. "Negotiate" was the proper term to use, because the whole of this tariff legislation on which the senate had been engaged for a month past, was conducted on commercial principles. The senator from Louisiana (Mr. Jones) had a right to complain of the treat-ment he had received, for he had probably re-lied upon the old saying that "There is honor

lied upon the old saying that "There is honor among thieves."
Mr. Van Wyck used the word "thieves" in a Pickwickian sense. [Laughter.] The senator from Louisiana might well have been suspicious of the high protectionists of the case, but he might depend upon the high protectionists of the northwest. They would remember his vote to keep the duty on lumber, and would come up "like little men" and vote for his sugar tax. [Laughter.] Semators might amuse themselves by this pretense of legislating for the public, when really

Senators might amuse themselves by this pre-tense of legislating for the public, when really they were only "negotiating" with each other for the benefit of the highly protected inter-ests, but the people would not be deceived. At the conclusion of Mr. Van Wyck's speech, Mr. Brown remarked that the senate had been in continuous session for cleven hours, and as the senator in charge of the tariff bill seemed to be in very good humor, he would ask him to consent to an adjournhe would ask him to consent to an adjourn-

composed of two or more materials was amended so as to provide that the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which the component of chief value may be assessed. e assessed at the highest rates at which the imponent of chief value may be chargeable.

Mr. Morrill moved to disagree to the amendant make in committee its large that the first state of a tendence of attending opera bouffe. [Laughter.]
At 10:10 the senate adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nomina-The President sent the following nominations to the semate yesterday:
Emory Speer, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.
Joshua B. Hill, to be United States marshal for the easiern district of North Carolina.
William H. H. Clayion, to be United States attorney for the easiern district of Arkansas.
Robert G. Dyrenforth (Illinois), to be assistant commissioner of patents.
James H. Teller (Ohio), to be secretary of the territory of Dakota.
Hatper S. Cunningham, to be receiver of public moneys at Salina, Kabs.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senafe, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:
Cyrus Harris, to be collector of customs for the district of Provi cice, R. I.
Eugene H. Plumacher, to be United States consulat Maraicatio.
Green B. Chandler, to be United States district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi.
Receivers of Public Moneys—John Q. A. Payson, Topeka, Kan.; J. Wesley Tucker, Valentine, Neb.
Hogisters of Lands—Simon W. Smilzer, Bloomington, H.; James Morris, Valentine, Neb.
Hodiant Agenus—John S. Simus, Colville agency, W. T.; Louis M. Nickerson, Klamath agency, Ore.
Army—Lieut. Col. Elisha Batley, to be surgeon, with muk of colone! Mal. Edward P. Vollum, to be surgeon, with rank of fleutenant colonel; Capt. Valentine, Neb.
Peter J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with rank of major; Capt. James W. Sculley, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major; First Lieuts. Patrick Cusack and Morris C. Foote, to be captains; Second Lieuts Robert T. Emmet and Charles B. Satteries, to be first lieutenants; Capt. Andrew S. Burt, to be major of eigoth infantry.

Fostmasters—Horace C. Lattle, Lewiston, Me.; Squire D. How, Marshall, Lyon country, Minn.; Hattie E. Carroll, Plainview, Minn.; Chas. W. Wood, Burlington, Wis.; Lyman H. Warner, Superior, Wis.; George C. Hough, New Richmond, Wis.; John F. Clark, Whitehall, N. Y.; Chas. B. Wheeler, Greene, N. Y.; Chas. A. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.; Ervin R. Brink, Wimington, N. C. Herst C. Gaun, Warner, Hl.; Edwin R. Brown, Edmwood, Hl.; Prank Cleadenin, Morrison, Hl.; Norman Parsons, Beardstown, Hl.; Win M. Mirphy, Cairo, Hl.; Addison C. Taylor, Norman, Hl.; James F. Parker, Parker, Burke, Wimington, N. G., Herst C. Gaun, Warner, Hl.; Edwin R. Brown, Fort Saith, Ark.; Thomas M. Greene, Birmingman, Ala.; John W. Deksen, Demonolis, Ala.; Frank Nalliant, Greenville, Miss., and Chas. F. W. Kinst, Graffon, W. Va.; Laugustine A. Fietcher, Marshell, R. Wikie, Cartersville, Ga.; William T. Cooper, Santa Cruz, Cai.; Slöney S. Mer

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hutchins asked unanimous consent for the passage of the bill for the retirement of Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of major general. Mr. Steele objected.

NEW BILLS. Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Townshend: To protect fish in the Potomac river. By Mr. Springer: For the distribution of the Statutes at Large, the Congressional Record, and other public documents. By Mr. Holman: A joint resolution directing the secretary of the interior to issue no more patents to lands to any land grant roads until the further action of congress. By Mr. Willis: To prevent persons under fictitious or assumed names from prosecuting claims before the executive departments of the government. By Mr. Robertson: For the suppression of lotteries, and prohibiting fransmission through the mails of publications containing lottery advertisements. By Mr. Dunnell, to regulate the management of the office of the commissioner of pension. By Mr. Ray, to promote the efficiency of the naval on-servatory. By Mr. Jacobs, to promote the safety of life on vessels at sea. By Mr. Fisher, of Pounsylvania (by request), providing for the issue of silver certificates of the denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10. By Mr. Camba, fixing the hours of laber in the executive departments (this is in the language of the clause in the legislative appropriation bill).

Mr. Guenther, from the committee on com-

Mr. Guenther, from the committee on commerce, reported a joint resolution providing for a commission and joint commission on im-migration. Referred to the committee of the

Mr. Robinson, from the committee on pensions, reported back a bill granting a pension

of \$50 a month to Septimia Eandolph Meikle-ham. Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter. Referred to private calendar.

Mr. Neal called up the special order, being bills relative to the District of Columbia, and Mr. Kelley raised the question of consideration. The house refused to consider district

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war transmitting a communication from the chief of engineers and Col. Newton, urging the necessity of an appropriation by the present congress for the removal of flood rock in the East river, New York. Referred. The Rouse then (at 12:15) went into commit-

of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on

THE TARTEF BILL,

the pending paragraph being that imposing a duty on chains.

the pending paragraph being that imposing a duty on chains.

Mr. Turner offered an amendment exempting trace chains from duty and placing them on the free list. This aroused discussion, and finally the committee rose for the purpose of limiting decade. A proposed, and an amendment fixing it at thirty minutes was opposed, and an amendment fixing it at thirty minutes was, by a yea and nay vote, rejected, and Mr. Kelley's motion to fix it at five was adopted. After some further debate Mr. Turner's motion was voted down-68 to 50. A motion to fix the duty on all kinds of chains at 30 per cent. ad valorem was lost, as was a motion to fix the duty on trace chains at that rate. Mr. Tueker then moved to reduce the duty on chains less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter from two and a half cents per pound to 35 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to-94 to 74.

The duty on chains, not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, was then reduced from 2 to 134 cents per pound; and the amouncement of the vote on this item was received with applianse from the democrate. The duty on chains less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter was reduced from 24 to 22 cents per pound; and the amouncement of the vote on this item was received with applianse from the democrate. The duty on chains less than three eighths of an inch in diameter was reduced from 24 to 2 cents per pound. The old classification of steel ingots, cogged lingots, &c., was thus restored.

A dispute arose between Messra. Carlisle and Haskell as to the effect of the clause imposing a duty on steel ingots, &c., the former claiming that it would impose a duty equal to 200 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of Bessemer, Thomas, Gilchrist, or Seimens-Martin steel, if it weighed less than 500 pounds, while sited weighing over that was admitted at 45 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Hiskell claimed that the clause had only reference to crucible steel, though he admitted that Bessemer and other steel might be imported under it; he denied, however, that any small form o

valorem.
Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, read a letter

from the Horse Shoe company, of Wisconsin, stating that it would be compelled to aban-don its plant if this clause in the bill were agreed to without amendment, and he ap-pealed to congress not to be guilty of infanti-

cide.

Mr. Kelley said that the point in the dis-cussion had arrived when the committee must determine whether the manufacture of

cussion had arrived when the committee must determine whether the manufacture of cucible steel was to be continued in this country; and it must be remembered that this was the steel from which was musufactured the most delicate watch spring or the most useful agricultural implement.

Mr. Anderson could see no reason why it was not fair that the rate in this clause should not be 45 per cent. ad valorem; first, because that was enough; second, because while gentlemen alleged that it was impossible at the custom house for experts to detect the difference between Bessemer and crucible steel, he did not believe a word of it. He believed that right there was the trick and the fraud of putting the farmer in the hands of the large steel cutters. He would rather expend half a million dollars a year in detecting the difference than to see this bill used as a dedge for throwing the farmer into the hands of the manufacturer. He appealed to the republicans whether it would not be well to make some concession to the belief of this nation that there were a good many jobs covered up in this bill. So far as his experience had gone, wherever the bill was given a kick a little devil of a job would put his head out, if it was not a big devil of a job.

On motion of Mr. Kasson the clause was amended so as to read as follows:

That ingots, cegged ingots, blooms, and slabs, weighing less than 500 pounds each and measur-

amended so as to read as follows:

That ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, weighing less than 500 pounds each and measuring less thou five lineless square or less than five lineless square or less than five lineless in greatest diameter of cross section of the ingots; cogged lingots or blooms, and less than five lineles in thickness or less than ten inches in width of the sines; die blocks or blanks, billets, and bars, and impered or beveled bars; bands, hoops, sarips, and sheets of all gauges and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamer, crank, and other shafts; wrist or crank plus; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, shoared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel or combination of seed and iron, numbed crank, and other shafts; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and fron, punched or not punched; nammer, mold, or swaged steel, not in bars; alloys, used as substitutes, for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loom, or fron molded steel castings, all of the above valued at 4 cents a pound or less, 45 per cent. ad valorem; above 4 cents and not above 7 cents a nound, 2 cents per pound; valued at bove 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound; 25 cents per pound; valued above 7. cents and not above 11 cents per pound; 25 cents per pound; valued at above 1. cents and not above 1 cents are round; valued at above 11 cents per pound; 25 cents per pound; valued at above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound; 25 cents per pound; valued at above 11 cents per pound; 32 cents per pound; valued at above 11 cents per pound; 15 cents per pound; brighter of the cents per pound; 15 cents per pound; and the containty process of hot rolling or harmaceting, and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid \(\frac{1}{2} \) cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act.

A motion to fix at 1 cent per pound the duty on iron or steel ingois, blooms, or blanks for ocomotives and railway cers was debated; t some length and finally loss by 72 to 86.

The duty on server river, server nail, \(\frac{1}{2} \) cents per pound or less, was fixed at 50 per cent, an valorem, Several other amendments were proposed, debated, and rejected, and pending further action the committee rose, Mr. Hassell giving notice of an amendment reducing the duty on iron wire rope and airand from 3 to 1 cent per pound, and steel wire rope from 3 to 25 cents per pound.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Van Horn asked to take up for passage a bill providing that all executive proclama-tions and treaties required by law to be pub lished, and all advertisements and prop for supplies or contracts, or for the sale of government property, shall be published in two daily newspapers in the District of Colum-bia, one of each polifical party.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. Cobinson of Alassachusetts, objected.
Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from the
College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, urging
an adequate appropriation for the national
board of health. Referred
The house then, at 5:30, took a recess until

7:30 p. m. THE EVENING SESSION. When the house met in the evening there was but a small attendance of members.

On motion of Mr. Bayne, a bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to grant an honorable discharge to Lieut, Myron A.

Duniap.

The legislative appropriation bill was then considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Atkins moved to reduce the salary of the first assistant secretary of state from \$4,500 to \$3,500. Lost—46 to 101.

Mr. Thompson offered an amendment pro-viding that after the thirtieth June, 1883, there shall be no more than forty-six collec-

tion districts under the bureau of internal Mr. Bayne offered an amendment flying the number of collection districts at seventy-five, which amendment was rejected after some time spent in endeavoring to secure a quorum

Mr. Holman offered an amendment fixing the number at sixty.

Pending action the committee rose, and the house, at 10:30 p. m., adjourned.

Gen. Mahone and the Tobacco Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.- The bourbon newspapers, with their usual regard for fairness in their report of the senate proceedings, to-day gave the credit to Senator Beck for the motion to reduce the tax on tobacco and souff to eight cents. The facts are that Gen. Mahone some weeks ago introduced a resolution in the senate reducing the tax to eight cents, and, under the rules, it went over. To-day it was called up on Senator Mahone's motion. Senator Beek himself arose in the senato chamber and yielded the whole subject to

resented by the Voters of the Worst

Class. Mr. Henry Randall Waite, of the census office, has a paper in the International Review for January on "Corruptible Elements in the Suffrage," which has attracted much attention. The facts and figures are very properly

necepted as the best that can be had. Whether the deductions are the only ones that can be made or not is a question which need not be affected by Mr. Waite's census office facilities and his well-earned reputaoffice facilities and his well-carned reputa-tion for care and scenracy. In order to give the reader a hint of the writer's bent of mind it will be well to quote the closing sentence of the article before giving the statistics. He says that in order to make political reform radical and permanent it is necessary to "de-prive the corruptible elements in the suffrage of their present power for evil, which re-quires, first of all, a reform in the caucus sys-tem, or the substitution in its place of somequires, first of all, a reform in the caucus system, or the substitution in its place of something better, as the result of which the candidates chosen for suffrage, and then for office, will at least represent the choice of the majority; and a patriotism, intelligence, and honesty equal to that of the greater number of those who exercise the right of suffrage."

The per cent of illiteracy is given and made, with good logic, to account for the corruptibility by the purchasable vote, and the following table gives this vote according to Mr. Waite's estimate:

184 | 1545

City.	Votes subject improper in fluence.	Votes necesar to have chan ed result state in 1890
New York Philadelphis Boston Cincinnati New Orleans New Haven Baltimore Indiampolis Newark Richmond San Francisco Providence Portland Virginia City Manchester	9,500 4,030 13,500 1,400 11,000 2,000 1,800 5,000 5,200 2,500	10.525 18.650 20.500 3.760 15.817 1.828 7.739 3.325 1.000 6.454 630 3.716 440 2.036

suggestive and valuable as a study, California being included in this as well as the other table for obvious reasons of safe reckoning:

	Required change in popular vote.	Per cent, of change in popular vote.	Electoral vote of state.
New Jersey	1,110 440 20 586 2,219 7,739 4,321 6,454 10,398 8,635 9,500 10,817	2 17 100 2 17 100 4 1/2 1 4 1/3 1 4 1/3 3 1 - 20 4 1/4 5 9 13 1/4	9 8 6 8 4 5 10 11 12 5 6 8
Total	64,301	*******	80

Mr. Waite's article is here made to serve for political reckoning rather than as a text for argument. He keeps the illiteracy and corruptibility abreast all through the article, and says:

and says:

The number of illiterates of voting age is derived from the census of 1880, and the number of voters not illiterate, but whose action is subject to improper influence, added to make the total, is based on the careful estimates of those whose opinion may be accepted as reasonably securate. Assuming that the votes subject to manipulation are not overstated—and the contrary is believed to be true—the control of one-third of the corruptible vote in the single city of New York in 1889 would have decided the political control of that great state, of thirty-five votes in the electoral college, and of the mational government. In the siates of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Mary-Jand, New Jersey, California, Oregon, Nevada, and New Hampshire, the same vote was sufficiently large to have controlled in state elections, and thave decided the casting of one hundred and four votes in the electoral college. Including the state of New Lord, it was in the power of this dangerous element in 1880 tr control the general elections of the states and one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes, while, as shown by the table, the results in five other states, with fifty-one additional electoral votes, were in jeopardy.

Both the republican and democratic parties

Both the republican and democratic parties are given the benefit of the tables to figure from, with the hope that the party figuring as an educator will prevail over the purchaser

Sin Francisco.

5.001

6.401

Francisco.

5.200

6.200

6.301

Francisco.

5.200

6.301

Francisco.

5.200

5.300

6.301

6.301

The most important table, and one which may be, and doubtiess is, accurate in all the figures given is the following, which political pol

	Required change in popular vote.	Per ct. of change in total vote.	Electoral vote of state,	Vote in Electoral College as the result of the change indi- cated.		
				Dem.	Repub.	Dem. maj.
1, New York	10,525	1	35	190	179	11
California Oregon 2. Indiana Maine New Hampshire	40 886 8.845 4.440 2,000	1-200 9-100 7-10 314 234	6 3 15 7 5			
Total	10,171	*********	256	178	191	13
3. {Pennsylvania	18,650 671	2 1 · 7 9 · 100	20 3			
Total	19,321		212	187	192	5
4. { Pennsylvania	18,650 40	2 1 · 7 1 · 200	· 29 6			
Total	18,690		25	190	179	11
s. { Wisconsin	14,890 3,825 1,828	51.6 7-10 1	10 15 6			
Total	19,543		31	186	183	3
6. { Pennsylvania	18,630 3,325	2 1-7 7-10	29 15			
Total	21,975		- 44	199	170	29
7. {Ohio	17,120 14,890	21.6 53.6	22 10			
Total	82,010		32	187	182	5

AFTER A FAIR DIVIDE. Complaints About the Distribution of

Funds to Creek Orphans. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN SAW Mr. Perryman and Capt. Daniel Childers, of the

Creek nation, at the Tremont louse last night, and learned that the report telegraphed east affew days ago to the effect that the \$200,000 sent out for the Creek ciphans and their heirs had been captured by a body of armed mon is not true, but that it arrived in safety; but in the distribution of the amount unfair and unscrupulous, not to say dishonest, means were used. One Voc, a clerk to the government agent, in giving out moneys due the Indians, they say, treats these of the northern party unfairly. The northern party are those who stood by the government during the rebellion, and the southern party are those who did not. One Stidham withheld the sum of \$500 from Cast Children saying he wished to give it Capt. Childers, raying he wished to give it to an ax-confederate. The lands ceded to the United States government by the Creeks the United States government by the Creeks for thirty cents per acre was in reality sold before the bargain had been closed for fifty cents per acre. The Indians acknowledge that this thing has established a bad precedent. The southern party have been encroaching upon the rights of the northern party ever since the close of the war, and if it does not cease these gentlemen think trouble will most assuredly casue.

Oklahema Payne so these gentlemen say.

Oklahoma Payne, so these gentlemen say, is backed and pushed forward by certain rail-way companies, and as often as he is arrested and fined the fine is promptly paid for him.

Three Bills Affecting Pensions. The bill introduced by Mr. Willis, of Ky. to prevent claim agents from practicing before the commissioner of pensions under fictitious names, provides that every person practicing as a pension claim agent shall file at the office of the commissioner his full name, place of residence, street, and number, with certificate of his honesty from the judge of the United States court in whose district he resides. The preparation of this bill was inspired by the recent discovery of a number of attempted frands on claimants perpetrated under cover of fictitious names and addresses. The bill introduced by Representative Dun-

nell provides that no pension clerk or agent shall be detailed by the commissioner of pen-sions to duty in the state from which he was

appointed.

The bill introduced, by request, in the senate this morning, by Mr. Cameron, of Fiscensin, to regulate fees of pension agents, provides that claimants and agents living in the same or contiguous counties may sign con-tracts allowing the agents \$25 in an original case, or a reopened case where a new disabil-ity is proven, and \$10 for other causes of increase of pension, in all cases filed since June 20, 1878. The bill further provides that a fee shall be paid in advance of the allowance of claims filed after the bill becomes a law. Mr. Cameron says the object of the framer of the bill is to place the pension business in the hands of local agents and prevent its absorp-tion by the Washington agencies.

Poor Lo in Society. The reception at Dr. Bland's last night to the various Indian delegations was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. After spendpleasant and enjoyable affair. After spending an hour in making the various tribal representatives acquainted with each other and the remainder of the guests, Dr. Bland made an address of welcome, and Miss Fannie Friend, of Boston, gave a song with piano accompaniment. Red Cloud made a speech, and was followed by Mr. Johnson, of the Tuscaroras; Mr. Adams, of the Stockbridge tribe; Mr. Ross, of the Cherokees; Gov. Overton, of the Chickasaws; Mr. Grayson, of the Creeks; Hon. George W. Manypenny, excommissioner of Indian affairs; Hon. Enoch Hoar, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs. Hoag, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs, and Mr. Wolfe, of the Cherokees. Hon. Mr. and, under the rules, it went over. To-day it was called up on Senator Mahone's motion. Senator Beek himself arose in the senate chamber and yielded the whole subject to Senator Mahone's direction, whereupen the motion to reduce was passed together with the rebate feature, which is most important to tobacco producers of the south. Had it not been for Gen. Mahone's influence and persistent advocacy of this reduction, the result could not have been attained. It is a conceded fact that the tobacco interest of the country, represented by a meeting held in this city, entrusted the whole matter to Senator Mahone, and the action of the senate to-day in reducing the tax proves the wisdom of their selection.

Add Mr. Wolfe, of Kansos, also made a speech. Mrs. Bland delivered a brief address, and read the last words written by Col. A. B. Meacham. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs, the reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent, and read the last words written by Col. A. B. Meacham. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent, and read the last words written by Col. A. B. Meacham. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent, and read the last words written by Col. A. B. Meacham. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, also made a speech. Mrs. Bland delivered a brief address, and read the last words written by Col. A. B. Meacham. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs. How the reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kansas, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs. The reception closed with music by Miss Friend. Among the guests were Col. Coffin, of Kan

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of suffer-The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious ex-posure, is often but the beginning of a fatal pickness. Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with threat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1837 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Aven's Christy Frectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the P. CTORAL s permanent cure was effected. I am now & years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your Cherita Percoral saved me.

Hollage Pathurtother."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882. A Terrible Cough Cured.

Croup. - A Mother's Tribute. Cronp.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last whiter my little boy, three years old, was taken slil with eronp; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of Avin's Cherry Pictoral, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doese, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Chenry Privoral had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours.

MISS. EMMA GEDERY."

150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AVER'S CHEERY PROTORAL in my family for several years, and 40 not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitts, and after trying many remedies with no suc-cess, I was cured by the use of Aven's Chru-By Perforat. Joseph Walden." Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AVRE'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. HRAGBON." om lung troubles. E. Iln Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the threat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

(Established 1848.) THE HENRY KILLAM CO.

Pleasure Carriages Have just brought out and offer for a Beautiful Light Landaus,

and Berlin Coaches, reighing ONE THOUSAND pounds, which can be used with ONE or TWO horses. Also

LANDAULETS and BROUGHAMS all finely finished, upholstered with morocco, cloth, and sain. Warranted in all respects to be fully equal to the best New York City built, at prices from 10 to 25 per cent lower, at their old-established house.

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Tenth Street, between D and E.

COKE COKE CRUSHED AND ORDINARY.

PRICE OF GAS, If paid at the Company's Office within SEVEN DAYS from rendition of the bill, \$1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet. fell-if John Sherman & Co., BEAL ESTATE AUGITON SERBS, 927 F street northwest.

Auetion Sales.

GETATE ALCTION RESIS,

SET RECOGNIC AND RESIS,

CHANCERY SALE OF DESTRABLE IMPROVED

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE

OF SEVENTH STREET, DEING NO. 122, BETWEEN R. AND IL STREETS NORTHWEST.

LAND M. STREETS NORTHWEST.

BY Virtue of a decree passed the 9th day of February, 188, in the caose of these vs. Chase of Lis.,

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fronting on Seventh street and of the same depth as lot No. 8.

And also on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of FER-RIARY 1884, at half-past from (450) o'clock, p. m., all that part of reight into sex, in square 311, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the line of Eleventh street west, 121 test 7 linehes south from the northwest angle of the square, and thence running along said street due north 25 feet, these dies east 160 test, thence due west two test to the place of beginning. Terms, one third cash and balance in once and two years from the day sair, the notes of the nurchaser to be given for the deferred payments, hearing six per cent, per animum, and secored by deese of trust upon the property skill, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A apposit of 200 required at the time of the sair of each lot. If the terms of sale are not complied with within seven days, the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk and cost of the purchaser. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

WILLIAM K, DUHAMEL, Trustee 400 Louisiana Avenua.

Thomas E. Waggaman, Real Estate Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF UNIMPROVED LOTS ON FIFTH STRUCT EAST BLIWEEN G STREAT SOUTH AND VIRGINIA AVENUE. By viring of a deed of trust, dated Formary 5, 184, recorded in Liber 23, follo 18; et seq., of the land recor 8 of the party bereity of Colombia, and at the request of the party bereity segment, we will sed at public medion, in front of the remises, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883, at 4 o'sheet, o, inc, subdoy 21 and 22 in Alexander Hambalt's (22 confor subdivision of the north 45 feet of io 3, in equals 87, inaving a front of 32 feet eact on said Fifth Street, with sieph of 100 feet inch.

Terms of sale: Unestaired of the purchase money in cash, and the residule in two squal installments, if one and two years from day of sale with inforest secured in the satisfacth of the trainest or fall cach, in the option of the northwest. If turns are not considered with within ten days from day of sale, the trainest reserve the right to rose if the property on a five days notice in the Mallon procluser. A deposit of 50 will be required when the bid is accepted. All conveysating and recording at mirches record.

THOS E. WAGGAMAN, Auctioneer.

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THOS E. WAGGAMAN, Auctioner. Tols-Turbsadds

Thomas Dowling, A PRIVATE COLLECTION OIL PAINTINGS, Embracing about seventy-five canvases, BEAUTIFULLY MOUNTED

RICH GOLD FRAMES, AT AUCTION. This superb collection is from the studio of Mr. Carl.
C. Breamer, of Louisville, Kv., who has an established reputation, one of his pictures now holding a promibe at piace in the Convenin of the follows.
The collection will be on view on Monday. Tuesday, and Wednesday, Ferrancy E. H. H. and H. H. H. M. S. I. Saiesroom, Eleventh street and Ferrany Puranaveous.
The saie to take place till uisbay and Fulbay.
FERRUARY FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH, at H. B. M. M. S. I. B. M. S. I. B. M. I. B. M. S. I. B. M

II n. m. and 3 p. m.
Perlies destrine really first-class works of art should
not fall to give this saie their attention.
THOMAS DOWLING.
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Auctioneer. A UCTION SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES. A CUTION SALEOF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

H. K. FULTON, Auctioneer.

I will sell at public auction at my store, 1213 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, commencing on Wednesday, Fels, Ia, at 10 o'clock at m., all o'f the forfeited introdeemed piedges in my possession to date, vizingoids, unbrellas and purasols, books boots and shore, chromos, stills, revolves, field and operaginesse, musical and my chanical instruments, morresolation pipes, silver-plated wares, cuttery, mirrors, futing machines, valves, miste boxes, fain, fishing rode, billiard balls, a buins, clocks, de. This sale will cutting mornings at 10 o'clock and evenings at 7 o'clock until all arc soid.

Persons holding tickets, the time on which having expired, will please take notice.

H. K. FULTON,

Auctioneer and Pawnbroker, C. H. CRIPPEN, Salesman, fell-21*

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Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economi-cal. It is delictous, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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